

## The Truth Concerning Catron's Record on the School Law.

To the Editor of the Santa Fe Star.

BLOOMFIELD, N. M., Oct. 11, '92.  
For the last month I have noticed in the republican press of the territory, and more particularly in the New Mexican, repeated assertions as to the records and journals of both the House and Council of the 29th Assembly in regard to important sections of the school law passed in 1891. I wish to point out to the public the fact that House bill No. 85, the so-called school law, in Sec. 36, provides: "It shall be illegal for any person to vote at any election who has not yet paid the poll tax for the current year, and said payment must be made, in case of a general election, one day previous to such election day." This was the original bill as passed by the House Jan. 27, 1891, and by the Council Feb. 4th, 1891. Vide House and Council journals.

It was deemed wise to make certain amendments to the above bill by further legislation, rather than to allow it to suffer the fate of the Kistler bill in the Council of 1889. For that reason a conference of two committees on education in Mr. Catron's office on the evening of Feb. 12, 1891, and the general provisions of the first five sections of Chap. 77, S. Laws of 1891, were agreed upon. Mr. Catron himself recommended and urged the adoption of section 4, which provides that "in case of a general election, the poll tax shall be paid at least sixty days previous to such election day." That this amendment acts to the advantage of those candidates provided with a liberal campaign fund no one can doubt, and no one can doubt Mr. Catron's motive in securing its adoption.

Parenthetically, it might be of interest to the public to know that the conference committee after recommending the first five sections of Chap. 77, left Mr. Catron to introduce this bill in the Council with the favorable report agreed upon. Mr. Catron, however, could not resist the tempting opportunity to tack on his favorite amendment, reducing the district levy from 5 to 3 mills, and to secure its consideration by the Council under the mask of a favorable conference report. The Council journal of Feb. 13, 1891, page 176-178 shows that this bill was introduced by Mr. Catron and handled by him clear through, and further the journal shows that it passed by the votes of Messrs. Catron, Contreras, Mills, Perea, Santistevan, Valdez, Vigil, and Mr. President. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Stover, the two champions in the Council of school legislation, were forced by this covert attempt on the part of Mr. Catron to deprive the school districts of the means of raising adequate funds, to vote against a bill which contained certain other desirable if not necessary legislation. Fortunately in the House this curtailing amendment was promptly disposed of by the substitution of another bill, omitting Mr. Catron's amendment and adding the sections of Chap. 77, which provide for the maintenance of schools in cities and towns.

While the journals of the Assembly are restricted to the record of what transpires while in session and omit necessarily the proceedings of the two bodies while acting as a committee of the whole, nevertheless the unwritten record remains and as the Council chamber was unpleasantly crowded on the afternoon of Feb. 4th, 1891, the New Mexican and its subordinates will labor in vain to convince the reading public that the action of Messrs. Catron, Perea, Jaramillo and Santistevan was anything but hostile to the passage of House bill No. 85—our present school law—as evidenced by the attempted passage of some ten or twelve nullifying amendments. But after the committee arose and their votes were to become a matter of record, these four gentlemen skulked over to the majority and today are pointed out with loud praise as having championed those very measures which they sought to defeat. As a matter of fact, the school law passed without a dissenting vote solely because of the cowardice of its opponents.

Since the truth is sought to be known, let the whole truth be known. I have stated these facts as recorded in the House and Council journals, and from an intimate acquaintance with the current history of the passage of these particular bills, which I followed closely.

Very truly yours,  
L. R. E. PAULIN.

## STAR TIME AND SUN TIME.

The Way Astronomers Find Out the Stars When It Is Noon.

The time for sending out the noon signal from Washington is the instant the sun crosses the seventy-fifth meridian. This, however, is not the sun which gives us light and heat, but an invisible, imaginary one; because, for certain reasons, the true sun does not cross the meridian at the same moment every day, but during one part of the year he gets over it a little more ahead of time each day, and during the other part he is correspondingly behind time; and so this fictitious sun is used, because its apparent path around the earth brings it exactly over the same line at the same moment every day. Now at just what instant this sun crosses the meridian is determined by means of the stars, for time at the observatory is not reckoned by the sun but by the stars.

Every clear night an astronomer at the observatory looks through a large telescope at certain stars which he knows must cross a certain line at certain times, and by the use of an electrical machine he makes a record of the time each star passes, as shown by a clock which keeps sidereal or star time. He then consults a printed table, which shows him at just what time each star must have passed, and by as much as this time differs from that recorded by the clock the latter is wrong, and in that way the sidereal clock is regulated. This star time is then reduced to sun time, which requires some calculation, as there is a difference between the two of about four minutes each day.

These two clocks—the one keeping star time and the other sun time—are of very fine quality, and are as near perfection as possible. Although they cannot help being affected by changes of temperature and different conditions of the atmosphere, they very rarely are more than a fractional part of a second out of the way. No attempt is ever made to correct such errors, but they are carefully noted and allowed for in making calculations.

For the purpose of distributing time a third clock, known as a transmitter, is used. This is set to keep time by the seventy-fifth meridian and is regulated by the standard clock before mentioned. It is in all respects similar to the other clocks, except that it has attached to it an ingenious device by which an electric circuit may be alternately opened and closed with each beat of the pendulum.

—Clifford Howard in Ladies' Home Journal.

## A Legend of Franklin.

The enormous cost of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision upholding the request made by Benjamin Franklin a century ago to promote early marriages. Franklin bequeathed \$1,000 each to the cities of Philadelphia and Boston, to be lent upon matrimony to apprentices who wished to establish themselves in business. The rate of interest to be charged was 5 per cent., and Franklin calculated that at the end of a hundred years the fund in each city would amount to \$131,000. He directed that the odd \$1,000 should be spent by each city in public improvements and the remainder lent to young apprentices for another 100 years. It was then to be divided between the city and the state.

A year ago last fall the first century had rolled around, and the Philadelphia fund amounted to a little less than \$100,000, while the Boston fund amounted to nearly \$400,000, or almost as much as Franklin estimated. Meanwhile, however, the apprenticeship system had died out, while the Franklin family had not, except as to public spirit. Two of the descendants of the great thinker seized the occasion to bring suit to set aside the will and have the funds turned over to Franklin's natural heirs, viz., themselves. There were several grounds on which the heirs brought this suit, the chief being that the will established a "perpetuity" without being essentially charitable, inasmuch as interest was charged to each recipient of the fund.

It was also urged that the will should be set aside because it was no longer possible to carry out one of its main provisions, since apprentices had ceased to exist. Both of these grounds and all others the court rejects as inadequate to sustain the claim of the contestants. The two funds will therefore go on compounding for another 100 years.—Exchange.

## Tragedy of a Blond Madonna.

The town of Mercatino, in Naples, has just been the scene of a tragedy. The son of a farmer named Antonio Saccone, aged twenty, fell in love with a young and pretty peasant girl. The girl had, in consequence of her beautiful tresses, gained for herself the sobriquet of "the blond madonna." The rich Saccone had offered his hand and his name to the maiden. But the girl refused the offer, for she had secretly promised to marry a peasant on his estate. Saccone thereupon determined to discharge his rival. A quarrel arose and the rivals met armed with revolvers.

Three shots were fired and the peasant was seriously wounded. The blond madonna, hearing of the strife, also armed with a revolver and quickly arrived upon the scene. Here a dreadful tragedy was enacted. Antonio Saccone fell dead with a bullet from his adversary's pistol in his heart. The blond madonna was dangerously wounded in the temple by a shot accidentally fired from Antonio's revolver. The bullet fired by Saccone had failed to reach his rival, but the girl, with the revolver she had brought to succor her beloved, through her inexperience with the fire-arm, had shot the youth, and he died shortly afterward.—London News.

## A Maryland Tourney.

Fifteen stalwart knights participated in the tournament yesterday afternoon on My Lady's Manor, Baltimore county. The tourney was held on the farm of Mr. Jacob M. Pearce, about 2½ miles east of Monkton, on the Northern Central railway. The contest was one of expert horsemanship, and in this particular the tourneys of today are useful. It is only when they are lived to the chivalrous engagements of old or when they are merely for the value of the prizes offered that they become ridiculous. In yesterday's tourney prizes were given to the first four successful knights, and the next four had the honor of crowning the queen and maid-of-honor, which were really the most coveted prizes. The coronation took place at Manor hall, near the tournament grounds. The royal party and others then enjoyed a dance.—Baltimore Sun.

## A New Chemical Element.

New chemical elements are not discovered as rapidly as new asteroids or new comets, and when one is found, as has recently occurred, a great deal of interest is aroused in the scientific world.

The new element was discovered in Egypt in the bed of an ancient river which has been dried up for ages, but of whose former existence there are said to be records dating back about 6,000 years. A few little lakes, whose water possesses medicinal properties, exist in the old river bed.

The new element, which is called mairion, from the Arabic name for Egypt, is a constituent of a kind of fibrous aluminum. It falls under the class of metals, and is said by chemists to possess a strong in dividuality.

Moreover, it furnishes an additional proof of the correctness of the prevailing theory of what is called the periodicity of the elements, since its atomic weight seems to place it just in a certain gap in the system whose existence had been noted. This, indeed, is not the first instance in which a newly discovered substance has been found to fill a vacant place in the ideal system of the chemical elements. Other gaps yet exist, and chemists are becoming so confident in the accuracy of their fundamental theory that they would not be surprised to see every one of these gaps filled by the discovery of new elements, the general properties of which would be able to predict.—Youth's Companion.

## The Trade in Toy Buckets.

One of the most profitable branches of summer industry is the sale of the little tin pails and shovels which the children use at the seashore. So many of these toys are sold every day that there is great competition in the business. Acting on the principle that the early bird catches the worm, the excursion boats hire boys to peddle the pails on the journey down, to the great annoyance of passengers, who fail to see any virtue in the perseverance that won't take "No!" for an answer. The boys who keep on asking you to buy from the moment the boat starts until she reaches her destination would be altogether unbearable if they didn't furnish the philosopher with amusement at the expense of the fellow who is always boasting about never getting left.

"Here's yer gold and silver pails and shovels just from Tany's. Only ten cents each," pipes the kid. "If you wait until you get to the beach you'll have to pay fifteen cents. The sand is free, and all you have to pay is ten cents for the pail and shovel."

The fellow who knows it all smiles and look wise as he pays his dime, but it is the philosopher who does the smiling when the beach is reached and the small pails are selling for a nickel.—New York Evening Sun.

## The San Cholera Mixture.

More than twenty years ago, when it was found that prevention of cholera was easier than cure, a prescription drawn up by eminent doctors was published in the New York Sun and it took the name of The San cholera medicine.

Our contemporary never lent its name to a better article. We have seen it in constant use for nearly two score years and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. No one who has this by him and takes it in time will ever have the cholera.

We commend it to all our friends. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhea, etc. Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.—New York Journal of Commerce.

## A New Discovery.

Quebec (Canada) scientists say that one of the greatest discoveries of late years is that made by a blacksmith of that city. It is the long lost art known to the pyramid builders of Egypt as hardened copper. The man prepared a piece of his hardened copper one inch and three-quarters of a line thick and had it tested at the government rifle ranges at Quebec. The first shot was fired from a distance of forty yards, and the bullet splintered into a thousand fragments. The leading military authorities there express the conviction that if on further trials in the English dockyards the discovery maintains the same superiority, most important results must follow and existing systems be completely revolutionized.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Looking for False Teeth.

Among the funniest happenings at Old Orchard this summer have been the constant losses of sets of false teeth by people in bathing. The loss of a plate of false molars is sure to be an everyday occurrence, and at every low tide people may be seen walking slowly along the beach and poking the sand with canes in a generally vain search for the lost masticators.—Bangor Commercial.

## The Boy Died; the Dog Escaped.

A day or two ago a negro living near Harrodsburg, Ky., put poison on an egg and placed it near a dog which he knew was addicted to sucking eggs. The dog found it and brought it to the house, when the young son of the negro took it away from him, and supposing it was a good egg cooked and ate it. The little fellow died soon after.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## During one week last month 318 cars

loaded containing 3,816 tons of green fruit were shipped east from California. So far this season 6,000,000 more pounds of fruit have been shipped than last year.

## Young Members of Parliament.

Our "young members" of Parliament are necessarily more than twenty-five years old, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, but the British house of commons has members several years younger. One of the newly returned members, William Allen, is twenty-one, and Frederick Smith and Mr. Dalziel are not yet twenty-four. They do not break the record of political precocity, however, for William Pitt was only eighteen when he made his maiden speech in the house—the speech that led Burke to say that the young orator "was not a chip of the old block, but the old block itself."—Chicago Herald.

## Has His Revenge.

"Hail hail hail" laughed Reggie Morrison, "hail hail hail" and he stuffed another suit into his overcrowded valise.

"Well, old man," said his college chum, who was helping him pack, "what do you find so funny in your thoughts just now? A penny for them!"

"Oh, they're worth more—they're rich—such a joke! Hail hail!"

"Explain, or I'll dump the contents of this valise on the floor again."

"Do you see that box?"

"Yes, old man; what of it?"

"It's full of Christmas presents."

"Oh, come off; you're crowding the season."

"Wait a bit. They're my Christmas presents. That's the joke, say?"

"Yes, old man."

"You know I have a cousin Jenny in Jackson?"

"Yes."

"She's in the joke; and there's my married sister Emma at Lansing, and Bob's wife at Pontiac, and Lil and Kate—they are other fellows' sisters. Oh, how I do love those girls, and they, every one, will get a Christmas present out of that box."

"Why, what's in it?"

"The presents they sent me every Christmas for the past six years. Hail hail!"

"But what are they?"

"Have patience. They'll save me a lot of money."

"Tell me, so I can adopt the same scheme."

"I'll send them back all their own money. Ha, ha, ha!"

"But, for heaven's sake, what are they?"

"Suspenders, man! Embroidered suspenders! Hail hail! Revenge is sweet! Hail hail hail!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Railroads in Siberia.

Siberia, compiled in its name with stories of Russian barbarity, is not the barren, terrible land of limitless deserts which fiction and the drama have pictured it. The building of the trans-Siberian railway and the extension of lines along the northern frontier of China will greatly change the entire drama of civilization. The railroad from Vladivostok to the Ural mountains will bring that great Russian naval station within fourteen days' journey of St. Petersburg, and along this route stations will rapidly grow into towns and offer opportunities for new and striking developments.

Russia's enterprise stimulates that of China, not only as a matter of competitive ambition, but for strategic reasons. The railways now being surveyed and completed with the Celestial empire are numerous, and to this end many foreign engineers are employed. Soldiers and convicts are largely employed as workmen, thus cheapening the cost of labor as far as possible.—Hartford Globe.

## A Cake Walk at Long Branch.

The cake walk at Long Branch was attended by an appreciable lot of white people from the various hotels, who, in their anxiety to obtain good places, waited in crowds outside the door long before the police person who had been deputed to gather in the shirkers was able to escape from the duties of his regular position and attend to them. When they finally succeeded in getting inside they relieved the exuberance of their feelings by impartially applauding every man, woman or child who crossed the floor, regardless of age, color or previous condition of servitude. The first prize—a large rocking chair—was awarded to Miss Jackson, a slim, dusky maiden in black satin, with a beautiful figure and a very dignified carriage. She never allowed her expression one jot from the beginning of the walk to its end. A fortunate couple succeeded in taking the cake, but the gold watch which had been promised as the first prize for gentlemen failed to materialize.—New York Herald.

## Lobsters.

During the past three months there were listed in Portland 326,671 live lobsters and 23,756 canned lobsters. When we consider the fact that it takes on an average the meat of fifty lobsters to fill one dozen cans, and that the above figures were for only three months, we can see that the consumption of lobsters in this port alone, we get some idea of the enormous consumption of this article of food in this country, and the old inquiry as to how long this drain upon the rich resources of the coast can be stood naturally suggests itself.—Portland Press.

## Electric Locomotives.

In a recent address before the Chicago Electric club it was stated that within a year there will be in operation in this country five electric locomotives of from 700 to 1,200 horsepower and weighing from forty-five to eighty tons. Such machines will haul trains of 450 tons at thirty miles per hour up a grade of twenty-six feet to the mile, and when operated at a voltage about double that now used on trolley roads will develop high speed service.

A firm of London furriers found use for a quantity of old quilted satin linings, which were still good, but of no further business value, in distributing them through a city missionary among the destitute and pauper inhabitants of Soho, a miserable London district.

## A Milford (Ind.) woman was bitten on

the cheek by a mosquito a few days ago. Blood poisoning resulted and her life was saved with difficulty.

Only the other day the writer was standing by the highway just out of a Maine village which is a favorite with visitors, when he was startled by the near report of a gun and a shower of shot all about him. A moment later a young "Boston sportsman" came tearing out of the brush and in breathless haste shouted, "Did I hit it?" What "it" may have been does not appear, but the wielder of the shotgun was the representative of a class which is making free rambing in the woods dangerous.—Cor. Boston Journal.

## Knew When He Had Enough.

Edward Gowens, employed by Shivers & Moffett, Camden, was called to his home suddenly recently.

He returned and informed his employers that a babe had been admitted to his family.

Shortly afterward the telephone summoned him to his home, and when he returned he found that two more children had been added to his family. He waited around home and another, the fourth child, made an appearance. He then returned to work and asked his employers not to answer the telephone again.—Philadelphia Press.

A lady left some very precious first editions of a book in three volumes in a hansom while she went into a shop—a risky thing in itself to do. When she came out of the shop she couldn't find the hansom, which had been made to move on by a policeman, and in despair took another, and just saved the train which she had to catch at Charing Cross. After waiting for an hour and a half the cabman thought there was something queer going on and endeavored to find his fare, without success of course. Then he looked inside the cab, saw the 100s and some parcels, and conveyed them all to Scotland Yard. And here comes the pit of the story. The lady replied the following day for her precious books and got them. It was suggested that she should pay a certain quite adequate sum as recompense to the cabman. But the lady was indignant. That sum, she averred, did not in any degree represent the percentage due on the enormous value of the tomes. They were worth something stupendous. She mentioned what Quaritch valued them at. And quite cheerfully she paid a sum that made a comfortable nest egg for the cabman. She also made the Scotland Yard official understand something about books that he hadn't a notion of before.—London Vanity Fair.

The cave temple of Karli, India, is rightly considered one of the greatest wonders of the world. This gigantic recess in the mountain ledge has been chiseled by human hands from porphyry as hard as the hardest flint. The nave is 124 feet long, 45 feet broad and 45 feet from floor to ceiling. Before the entrance to the temple stands a monster stone elephant, upon whose back is seated a golden god, all hewed from one solid block of stone. Like the temple walls and the outside ornaments, every article of adorning sculpture on the inside is hewed from the native rock.

There are aisles on each side separated from the nave by octagonal pillars of stone. The capital of each pillar is carved with two kneeling elephants, whose backs are seated two figures, representing the divinities to whom the temple is dedicated. These figures are perfect and of beautiful features, as indeed are all the representations of deities and divinities in this peculiar temple.

The repugnance so characteristic of modern Hindoo and Chinese pagodas is here wholly wanting. Each figure is true to life, or rather to art, there being no mythical half horse, half man or beast birds depicted in this underground wonder of Karli. This wonderful underground pagoda or cave temple has been a standing puzzle for the learned archaeologists of both Europe and Asia for the last 2,500 years, and is as much of an enigma today as it was in the time of Confucius.—Philadelphia Press.

## People are beginning to expect an almost

immediate issue of the new British coinage. As a matter of fact, the queen has still to decide upon the exact designs to be used, and up to now no specimens even have been struck. It is most improbable that the public will have any installment of the new money before Christmas or perhaps the new year. Those who have had an opportunity of seeing the designs are of the opinion that they will be far superior in artistic merit to the jubilee issue. But what the public are particularly anxious to have, and which the artist-coinage, is one in which each coin's denomination may be read upon it. This should by no means be neglected.—Paris American Register.

## TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A True Story from North Carolina. Some one has said that "the true and the false speak the same language." But there can be no doubt that this speaks with the true ring to it. Letter from Mrs. J. M. Holliman, proprietress of "Hotel Holliman," Apex, N. C.—"My son Harvey had scrofula from the time he was three years old until he was seven. We had the best doctors that the country afforded, yet he was given up to die, several times. Some one recommended Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking five bottles he was well enough to get to his feet. I don't think it is too much to say that he is now enjoying good health."

Find a remedy for scrofula—something that cures the blood, as well as claims to. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption, which is only lung-scrofula. Dr. Pierce has found it. It's his "Golden Medical Discovery." As a strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder, nothing like it is known to medical science. For Scrofula, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, and kindred ailments, it's the only remedy so sure that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

## JONES' MEAT MARKET

The Finest—FRESH AND SALT MEATS Always on Hand. SAUSAGE & SPECIALTY.

## PARLOR SALOON

Abbott & Webster, Props. CENTRAL, - - - NEW MEXICO.

## Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

## Private Club Room.

The pleasantest place in Central in which to spend an evening. Headquarters for the "Boys in Blue."

## J. CROCKET GIVENS,

Proprietor of the

## PALACE SALOON

CENTRAL, N. M., The Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

**A man works from Sun to Sun.**  
**But a woman's work was never done.**  
**Until LAIRETTE SOAP came to her ken, And now she's through before the men.**  
**N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. LAIRETTE SOAP St. Louis.**

## COPPER

Harding & Co. BUYERS OF ALL CLASSES OF COPPER ORES AND MATTES 1752 CURTIS ST., DENVER, COLO.

## ELEGANT RESTAURANT

Open Day and Night. Good Meals at all hours. Fish, Meats, Vegetables in season, always supplied. Bullard Street. : : Silver City, N. M.

## DICK MAWSON, WAGON MAKING AND BUGGY REPAIRING.

Horseshoeing and all kinds of Blacksmith Work. Broadway Blacksmith Shop, opposite Old Man Corral. SILVER CITY - N. M.

## DAILY STAGE LINE

From—SILVER CITY VIA—FORT BAYARD, CENTRAL AND SANTA FE TO GEORGETOWN.

Stages arrive daily in Silver City on the departure of train, carrying passengers, mail and express, and leave Silver City daily on arrival of train, carrying passengers, mail and express.

## OFFICES:

At Silver City—In the Express Office. At Georgetown—In the Post Office. W. M. MURPHY, Manager, Silver City, N. M.

## CHAS. METZGER,

Dealer in—GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Two doors from Postoffice, on Broadway.

## Live Poultry, Ranch Eggs, Butter and Home Produce of all kinds.

Table Delicacies Always on Hand.

## J. M. WALLACE & CO., Bakers and Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail. STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY. Corner of Bullard and Yankin Streets. SILVER CITY, NEW MEX.

## RED FRONT BARBER SHOP.

P. L. BUQUOR, Proprietor. Hair Cutting and Shaving. Next door to P. O. on Broadway, Silver City, N. M.

## "THE CAVE,"

Corner of Yankin Street and Broadway, formerly occupied by Theo. Bergman, the tailor.

## STEVE VILLE, Proprietor.

All the Finest kinds of LIQUORS and CIGARS. Cold Anheuser Beer always on draught.

## HASTINGS Lumber & Mfg. Co.

DEALER IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS. FOUNDRY CASTINGS Made to Order. SILVER CITY NEW MEXICO

## G. C. SHOEMAKER, THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

We are selling light suits at light prices; it might be said the prices are lighter than the suits, though the material of which they are made is of light variety. Never before have we been able to offer an article that in point of durability, quality and finish began the margin of profit that they leave is very small.



## BRANDS OF Southwest Cattlemen.

W. S. RANCH. P. O. Alma, Socorro County, N. M. Range, San Francisco River, Socorro County.

We claim all cattle and horses branded W S on any part of the animal, also claim all horses and cat all branded C S both jaws.

All increase of cattle branded W S on left hip or side and C S on both jaws. Underdogs each ear \$1,000 REWARD. We desire to call attention to our brands as above described. We will pay \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons unlawfully handling any stock in these brands.

CF on left side. Range: Silver City Milk Ranch. P. O. Address, Silver City, N. M.

Range: Mountain four miles north of Silver City. P. O. Address, FRANK SILVER, Silver City, N. M.

Range: Lower, Middle, side of Burro Mts. Address, on Negro Creek left side, cross on left hip, 25 connected, HART. Out mark of 24 connected and 25 connected, circle, is displ cut up.

When sold, rented or shodder. P. O. Address, HART BROS., Lordsburg, N. M.

Range: Upper Min. P. O. Address, JAS. M. HICKS, Georgetown,